

**APPROVED**  
**BOARD OF STATE HISTORY MINUTES**  
November 29, 2007

**ATTENDANCE:**

Michael Homer, chair  
Michael Winder  
Chere Romney  
Claudia Berry  
Bob McPherson  
Max Smith  
Scott Christensen  
Ron Coleman  
Greg Thompson

**EXCUSED:**

Martha Bradley, vice chair  
Maria Garciaz

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Korral Broschinsky, Consultant  
Sarah Iribarren, Best House  
Kathy Hanna-Smith, Price  
Kim Hyatt, Price consultant

**Staff:**

Phil Notarianni  
Wilson Martin  
Lynette Lloyd  
Cory Jensen  
Barbara Murphy  
Kevin Jones  
Kent Powell  
Thom Roberts - Attorney General's Office  
Allyson Isom - Deputy Director, DCC  
Rebecca Nelson - Division of Indian Affairs

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**WELCOME**

Phil explained to the Board that Michael Homer was detained because of a court hearing in Davis County and would be arriving shortly. According to the bylaws, in the absence of both the chair and vice chair, the Board may select a Board member to conduct the meeting until Michael arrives.

Ron Coleman made the motion to nominate Michael Winder. Greg Thompson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

**MINUTES SEPTEMBER 6, 2007**

Michael Winder asked if there was a motion to approve the minutes. Greg Thompson made the motion to approve the September 6, 2007 minutes. Ron Coleman second the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

**NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS**

Please refer to the following criteria:

- A) Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C) Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**William and Elizabeth Barrett Farmstead, Mendon, Utah,** presented by Cory Jensen.

The William and Elizabeth Barrett Farmstead, built between 1905 and 1920, is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the historical and architectural development of Mendon, Utah. Under Criterion A, the Barrett House is important as the home of William and Elizabeth Barrett and their descendants. The house remains in the family today. William Barrett was a farmer and builder. He built the house with his son, Clarence Barrett. The house is significant under Criteria C as an excellent example of a two-story Victorian-era frame house, considered the finest in Mendon at the time of its construction and a step forward from the more common vernacular homes in Mendon designed in the classical tradition. The house is a tribute to the craftsmanship of William Barrett. Also significant is the group of associated outbuildings that define the original farmstead. Although the buildings are showing signs of age, they still reflect the agricultural nature of the property—particularly the large Intermountain style barn. The exterior of the Barrett Farmstead house and outbuildings have been modified very little since construction and the farmstead is a contributing building in Mendon, Utah.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the William and Elizabeth Barrett Farmstead for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Greg Thompson seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous vote.

**Forster Hotel, Mendon, Utah,** presented by Cory Jensen.

The Forster Hotel, built in 1870 and expanded in 1913, is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the nineteenth and early twentieth-century agricultural community of Mendon, Utah. Under Criterion A, the building is associated with the early settlement of Mendon and was built by Ralph Forster, one of the first permanent settlers in the Cache Valley. Ralph Forster and his wife, Margaret McCulloch, made the stone house their home, but also used it as one of two early hotels in the settlements. Ralph and Margaret's children expanded the hotel in 1913. For over forty-five years, the Forster Hotel served the community providing accommodations for railroad workers, traveling salesmen, theatrical companies, and weekend visitors to the Mendon horse races. Although, it has been a single-family residence since the 1940s, the house is still known as the Forster Hotel by current Mendon residents. It is a local landmark and one of the largest extant historic buildings in the community. The building is significant under Criterion C as a unique example of an early Mendon traditional stone house expanded using the bungalow-craftsman style into a substantial full-service hotel. Both the original stone building and the expansion, as built by Logan contractors, Wesley and Nelson, display a high degree of craftsmanship. Although somewhat modified on the rear elevation in 2002, the Forster Hotel retains much of its historic integrity and is a contributing resource in Mendon, Utah.

Greg Thompson made the motion to approve the Forster Hotel for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Michael Winder seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous vote.

**Mendon Utah Central Idaho Railroad Station, Mendon, Utah,** presented by Cory Jensen.

The Mendon Utah Central Idaho Railroad Station, built in 1916, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the historical development of Mendon as a stop on Cache Valley's first and only interurban electric railroad. The period of significance for the building spans 1916 to 1947, the period of usage as a railroad station. The Mendon Station represents the transition of Cache County's economy from horse-drawn wagon to automobile dependency. The interurban railroad was a landmark in the valley and the station was a community gathering place. Its operation as a passenger and light-duty freight station strengthened the local economy and raised the standard of

living for Mendon residents. After the railroad discontinued service in 1947, the building served as the Mendon Post Office. It is the only surviving historic civic building in Mendon. The Mendon Station has recently undergone a complete rehabilitation, including a new addition, for use as a community center, but remains a contributing historic resource in Mendon.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the Mendon Utah Central Idaho Railroad Station for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous vote.

**Muir House, Mendon, Utah,** presented by Cory Jensen.

The Muir House, built in 1867 and expanded circa 1880, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of the Mendon community from a pioneer outpost into the first half of the twentieth century. The period of significance spans from 1867 to 1949, the time during which the Muir family owned the house. Mary Muir was a pioneer who brought her six children to Utah in 1866. She made a modest living as a nurse and mid-wife in the community. The house was built by her son, Walter Muir Jr., who also lived here with his family until 1890. The house was later occupied by her daughter, Jane Muir, and the family of Jane's son, George. The Muir family was part of the Mendon agricultural economy, engaging in farming and dairy production, and made significant contributions to the founding and early historical development of Mendon in those areas. The modest stone house represents the early settlement period in Mendon and is a contributing resource in the community.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the Muir House for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Claudia Berry seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous vote.

**James F. & Mary Jane Whitney House, Mendon, Utah,** presented by Cory Jensen

The James F. & Mary Jane Whitney House, built in phases between 1891 and 1898, is architecturally significant as the only Victorian-era brick house built in Mendon using the influences of the Eastlake and Queen Anne styles. The elaborate ornamentation found on the Whitney House is unique in the Mendon community and represents the prosperity of the first owners, James F. and Mary Jane Miller Whitney. James F. Whitney moved to Mendon as a young child. He grew up there where he farmed, grew fruit and raised pure-bred horses, making significant contributions to the horse-raising industry in Mendon. Mary Jane Miller was born in Murray, Utah, just south of Salt Lake. The Whitney House has experienced only minor modifications since its original construction. It is currently undergoing a complete rehabilitation and is a contributing building in Mendon, Utah.

Greg Thompson made the motion to approve the James F. & Mary Jane Whitney House for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous vote.

**Apache Motel, Moab, Utah,** presented by Cory Jensen

The Apache Motel, built in 1954-1955 and expanded in 1958, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Moab, Utah, in the mid-twentieth century. The motel complex includes two contributing buildings (motel and pool house), two non-contributing buildings (mobile home and shed), two contributing structures (pool and wall), and one contributing object (sign). The period of significance for the Apache Motel was only four years, but during this time, the building was directly associated with two of the most critical events in the historical development of Moab: the uranium mining boom and the rise of the movie-making industry.

Moab was first settled as a permanent outpost in 1878 and for five decades remained a small town with a population of less than one thousand. During the uranium mining boom, which lasted approximately a decade between 1954 and 1964, the population of the town quadrupled. The Apache Motel was a popular destination for company executives, who stayed in Apache Motel suites on numerous trips to inspect mining company holdings in the late 1950s. The first major motion picture filmed near Moab was John Ford's *Wagon Master*, in 1949, and immediately after, a film commission for the Moab area was conceived. After its opening in 1955, the Apache Motel hosted several film companies and their stars. For example, John Wayne stayed there while filming, but also brought his family to stay at the Apache on vacation. While the uranium boom has faded into history, the Apache Motel continues to promote its association with the film industry (past and present).

Since 1955, the Apache Motel has provided continuous service, including the most recent rise in tourism beginning in the 1980s. Of the half a dozen motels constructed in Moab in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Apache Motel has the best historic integrity as an excellent example of mid-twentieth century American motel architecture. The architecture represents minor alterations to the roof line. The Apache Motel is also significant under Criterion C as the transition between the pre-1950s motor courts and the emergence of the motor inn in the 1950s. The two-story brick building and its pool complex has had minimal modifications since 1958. The motel's iconic sign post, shaped like a giant arrow, and representative of its historic period, is also included in the nomination. The Apache Motel and its associated resources contribute to the history of Moab, Utah.

Max Smith made the motion to approve the Apache Hotel for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous vote.

**Amanda Conk Best House, Salt Lake City, Utah**, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Amanda Conk Best House, built in 1896, is a two-story Queen Anne and Victorian Eclectic style brick residence located south and east of Salt Lake City. The house is significant under Criteria A for its association with the historical development of its Salt Lake County neighborhood. Although the period of significance focuses on the life of the first owner, Amanda Best, the history of the house represents the broad range of land usage by families who lived in the Millcreek area of the Salt Lake Valley in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The home was built for Amanda James Conk Best, a polygamous wife of Alfred Best, an early pioneer farmer and merchant. After the death of Amanda Best in 1909, the farmstead was divided between her children. The house property was deeded to her daughter Meriba May Best Boyle, the wife of Dr. Albert C. Boyle, the first acting custodian of Utah's Dinosaur National Monument. The Boyles owned the property until 1947, but rented it out for many years. In the early 1920s, the property was a dairy farm operated by William and Laura Beal. By 1928, the large family of Japanese immigrants Peter and Toyo Aoki lived in the house and established one of several Japanese truck farms in the neighborhood. In 1947, during the post World War II suburban housing boom, the property was sold and converted to apartments. The house was converted back to a single family residence in the 1990s. The current owners, Sarah and Steve Iribarren, are completing the restoration work begun by the previous owner.

The Best House is also significant under Criterion C as a rare example of the Queen Anne style built in rural Salt Lake County in the late nineteenth century. The house is unusually large and elaborate for its setting and time period. One of the most interesting aspects of the house is that it has a twin built seven miles away in Salt Lake City's National Register-listed *Avenues Historic*

*District.* The Barlow House in the Avenues was built in 1895, a year before the Best House. The Barlow House was constructed as a collaborative effort between the architect, H. H. Anderson, the brick mason, Charles J. Brain, and the Pacific Lumber Company. Although only the Pacific Lumber Company can be documented in the work of the Amanda Best House, the design and workmanship of the two houses are so similar that it is likely the result of the same team effort. Both houses are constructed of brick and sandstone with Victorian Eclectic brick work and an elaborate Queen Anne tower. Although the interior of the Best House was altered in a series of remodels, many of the original elements are intact. Moreover, the exterior of the house has seen only minor alterations. The Amanda Conk Best House is a contributing resource in its Salt Lake County neighborhood.

Bob McPherson made the motion to approve the Amanda Conk Best House for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Scott Christensen seconded the motion. The motion passed with a unanimous vote.

**Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Utah**, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Price Main Street Historic District is significant under criterion A. The historic resources within the Price Main Street Historic District represent a period of local economic growth and prosperity that paralleled the expansion of the region's coal and railroad industries. As described below, under criterion A, the development of Utah's coal and railroad industries and their relationship to the growth of the city of Price are a significant regional and national historical development of which Price's Main Street commercial district is an integral part.

The District is also significant under criterion C. At least a dozen of the extant buildings are important examples of distinct architectural periods and styles, including the three that are already listed in the National Register: Price Municipal Building/Price City Hall, Star Theatre, and Parker & Weeter Block/Mahleres-Siampenos Building. In addition, under criterion C, the physical development of Price's Main Street and the types and styles of individual buildings within the district embody the spirit of growth and prosperity that were largely a consequence of the region's growth and industrial development.

The period from 1910 to 1960 is chosen as the period of significance. This period began with the establishment of Price as a third class city that commenced a couple of decades of rapid growth, as represented by the commercial buildings on Main Street. This period also saw relatively consistent prosperity for Price, even as other communities in the region suffered through economic downturns such as the Great Depression. Not until the decline of the coal mining industry and railroad traffic in the early 1960s did Price experience any significant corresponding economic decline. This period also ended with the construction of the most significant "modern" building within the district, the Carbon County Courthouse, constructed in 1958-60.

The commercial sector of Main Street included within the historic district boundaries is the best representation of the growth, both commercially and architecturally, of Price during the early to mid twentieth century. The character and setting of the district retain a high degree of integrity and contribute to the history of Price.

Michael Winder made the motion to approve the Price Main Street Historic District for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Chere Romney seconded the motion. Claudia Berry abstained. The motion passed with a majority vote.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE RULE R212-4 ANCIENT HUMAN REMAINS ON NONFEDERAL LANDS THAT ARE NOT STATE LANDS.**

Kevin Jones reported that the 2007 Legislature passed a statute, UCA 9-8-309, that gave responsibility dealing with human remains discovered on nonfederal and not state lands to the Antiquities Section of the Division of State History. State History has drafted administrative rules to implement the statute. Basically the rule states that the Antiquities Section will respond within a certain amount of time and the rule specifies decisions and actions when human remains are discovered.

Kevin is asking the Board to approve the rule for publication through the administrative rules process. The rule will be open for a public comment period from January 1 to January 31, 2008. Thom Roberts explained that the rule goes out for comment and then the rule can be adopted. If you change the language in a significant way after it has been published the rule must be published again. You can make nonsubstantive changes and adopt the rule. Phil recognized Rebecca Nelson from Indian Affairs and stated that the Division of Indian Affairs will write their own rules pertaining to their responsibility in the new statute.

Scott Christensen made the motion to add language in R213-4-3-C to state: "Native American means of or relating to a tribe, people or culture that is indigenous to lands encompassed within the boundaries of the United States" and approve for publication. Greg Thompson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

## **ADVISORY BOARD OF EDITORS' APPOINTMENTS**

Kent Powell informed the Board that it is the time of year to appoint and reappoint members to the Advisory Board of Editors. Kent suggested the appointment of Robert Parson for a three-year term to replace Bob McPherson. Robert is the archivist at Utah State University. Kent also suggests the reappointment of John Sillito and Ron Watt for a third term.

Greg Thompson made the motion to appoint Robert Parson and reappoint John Sillito and Ron Watt for a third term. Ron Coleman seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

## **SUBCOMMITTEE FOR FELLOWS AND HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS**

There was discussion at the September 6 meeting to create an advisory subcommittee. At that time, the following Board members agreed to serve on the committee: Bob McPherson, Greg Thompson, Martha Bradley and Scott Christensen. Barbara Murphy and Susan Whetstone would like to participate in the subcommittee. Additional members that are not Board members may be appointed.

Michael Winder made the motion to create a subcommittee to review fellow and honorary life member nominations and review and/or amend current criteria. Chere Romney seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Michael Homer will write a letter to the individuals who committed to be on the committee and will set up meetings.

## **BOARD CALENDAR DATES**

Thursday, February 21  
Thursday, June 19  
Thursday, August 7 (Retreat)  
Thursday, September 11  
Thursday, November 20

Scott Christensen made the motion to accept and approve the Board meeting dates. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Max Smith made the motion to hold the June 19 meeting at the State Capitol. Ron Coleman seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

## **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

Phil introduced Allyson Isom, Deputy Director of the Department of Community and Culture. Phil expressed his appreciation to Ally for the excellent job she does with the Legislature in helping them interact with divisions and boards.

Ally Isom let the Board know how much the Department appreciates and values the perspective boards provide as professional subject matter experts. She gave a presentation on how to work with policy makers and the Utah State Legislature. She pointed out ten keys to political advocacy: be factual, specific, brief, balanced, polite, cooperative, alert, diligent, personal and humble. She also shared seven strategies for political advocacy:

- Get on message; stay on message
- Present united front
- Secure sponsor/champions
- Identify gatekeepers
- Seek allies; build coalitions
- Map out time frames
- Use various media to build public support & momentum

Ally stated that the Department is asking for more grant money. The grants are not increasing proportionate to population growth or economic development in the state; therefore, under serving the population of Utah in cultural grant areas. State History will send information out to the Board to track bills and keep the Board informed on legislative action.

## **STRATEGIC PLAN UPDATES FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

Wilson reported that the strategic plan is posted on the division's website. It will be out for public comment for the next three months.

## **DIVISION UPDATES**

Phil encouraged the Board to review the Annual Report. Kristen Rogers did an excellent job on the report. Digital images on line's target goal is 22,866, currently there are 23, 669 images online. The GIS sites' target goal for the year is 71,086 and currently there are 69,016 GIS sites. Phil mentioned three legislative requests: digitization of historic sites, supplemental \$200,000 for Arts (\$100,000) and History (\$100,000) to inventory collections and putting them in a digital format, and an allocation to help with shelving for glass negatives.

Michael invited the Board to go look at the pictures of the past and present directors of the division in the hallway by administration.

Phil shared with the Board the fundraising event that was held at the Rio Grande Depot in November. He thanked Jinnie Edgar for her leadership and success with the event. The goal was \$750 for the Navajo Santa and \$2,000 was raised. The money was used for the Navajo Santa and other worthy causes.

Phil thanked the Board for their support of the Utah Quarter Launch, November 9, 2008 at the Rio Grande Depot. Over 5,000 were in attendance.

Linda Thatcher will be retiring at the end of the year. Linda has served the state and division for thirty two years. Phil wanted to express his appreciation for her years of service. Greg Thompson suggested that the Board present Linda Thatcher with a plaque recognizing her excellent work and service to the state.

Kevin Jones informed the Board that the Division is completing a request for proposal for digitizing all the maps.

#### **OTHER BUSINESS**

Bob McPherson suggested to the Board that each member commit to a session at the 2008 History Conference.

Greg Thompson made the motion to adjourn. Michael Winder seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Meeting adjourned: 3:15 p.m.